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Title

COMP-10. ANTI-CORRELATED TGF β AND ALTERNATIVE END-JOINING DNA REPAIR SIGNATURES ASSOCIATE WITH OUTCOME IN PRIMARY GBM

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Presenter Application

Basic and Translational Brain Tumor Research Dinner Meeting
Wednesday, November 20, 2019
6:30–10:00pm, JW Marriott Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona

Yes, I would like to present at the EANO/SNO Basic and Translational Brain Tumor Research Dinner Meeting (*Submission deadline: Friday, May 20, 2019*)

Name: Mary Helen Barcellos-Hoff Degree(s) : Ph.D.

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Presentation Title: _____

I would like to present* in one the following areas:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Immunotherapy | <input type="radio"/> CNS metastases |
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Enter your abstract here. Word limit 150 (no figures or tables please)

GBM generally exhibit high expression levels of transforming growth factor (TGF β), its receptors and its target, tenascin. Cancer cells in which TGF β signaling is compromised exhibit ineffective classical homologous combination and non-homologous end-joining. As a consequence, DNA repair is primarily executed by an error-prone DNA repair pathway called alternative end-joining (altEJ), that is highly dependent on poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase (PARP). We determined that chronic TGF β and altEJ transcriptional signatures are anti-correlated (Pearson's correlation coefficient = -0.88, $p < 10^{-16}$) in GBM TCGA. Patients whose tumors exhibit the low TGF β /high altEJ profile experience longer progression free survival ($p < 0.003$) and overall survival ($p < 0.02$) compared to those whose tumors have a high TGF β /low altEJ profile. Preclinical data show that TGF β inhibitor treatment of TGF β competent GBM cell lines impairs classical DDR, thus forcing the cells to resort to altEJ and sensitizes to radiotherapy and PARP inhibition, providing strong rationale for translational studies.

SEND COMPLETED FORM TO LINDA GREER, linda@soc-neuro-onc.org or fax to 713-583-1345.